

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED AFRICAN-ASIAN  
ABILITIES CLUB et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ANAHEIM GARDENS HOUSING,  
LP,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:25-cv-03834-SB-ADS

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Plaintiffs United African-Asian Abilities Club and its member James Lee (who has a vision disability and uses a device for mobility because he is unable to walk) filed this suit alleging that physical and communication barriers at Defendant's property and website prevent Lee's access, in violation of, *inter alia*, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Unruh Act. Dkt. No. 1.

Because Plaintiffs' Unruh Act claim is closely related to their ADA claim, the Court has authority to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the Unruh Act claim under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). However, supplemental jurisdiction "is a doctrine of discretion, not of plaintiff's right," and district courts "can decline to exercise jurisdiction over pendent claims for a number of valid reasons." *City of Chi. v. Int'l Coll. of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. 156, 172 (1997) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). This discretion is codified in § 1367(c):

The district courts may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over a claim under subsection (a) if—

- (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of State law,
- (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or claims over which the district court has original jurisdiction,

(3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction, or

(4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for declining jurisdiction.

28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

In a published decision, the Ninth Circuit explained that the California Legislature’s 2012 and 2015 amendments to the Unruh Act, which were intended to protect businesses from abusive litigation by high-frequency litigants bringing construction-related claims, had led to a surge of filings in federal courts of ADA cases seeking statutory damages under the Unruh Act. *Arroyo v. Rosas*, 19 F.4th 1202 (9th Cir. 2021). The Ninth Circuit agreed with the district court that this shift in filings from state courts to federal courts had circumvented the state legislature’s goals and “rendered [the new statutory requirements] largely toothless, because they can now be readily evaded.” *Id.* at 1213. The court explained that “retention of supplemental jurisdiction over ADA-based Unruh Act claims threatens to substantially thwart California’s carefully crafted reforms in this area and to deprive the state courts of their critical role in effectuating the policies underlying those reforms.” *Id.* Thus, the court held that these circumstances are “exceptional” within the meaning of Section 1367(c)(4) and therefore potentially justified declining supplemental jurisdiction over the plaintiff’s Unruh Act claim. *See id.* (“The district court did not abuse its discretion in concluding that this extraordinary situation threatens unusually significant damage to federal-state comity and presents ‘exceptional circumstances’ within the meaning of § 1367(c)(4).”). However, because the district court had waited to decline supplemental jurisdiction until after granting summary judgment on the plaintiff’s ADA claim, thereby effectively deciding the Unruh Act claim, the Ninth Circuit reversed the court’s decision to decline supplemental jurisdiction, holding that it had waited too long to invoke the comity interest. *Id.* at 1215–17.

Unlike *Arroyo*, this case is still at a very early stage, and this Court has not yet addressed or adjudicated the merits of any of Plaintiffs’ claims. This appears to be a case in which the Court should decline supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ Unruh Act claim under Section 1367(c)(4) to protect the comity interests identified in *Arroyo*. Accordingly, the Court ORDERS Plaintiffs within **14 days** after entry of this Order to show cause in writing why the Court should not dismiss without prejudice their Unruh Act claim under Section 1367(c)(4). Plaintiffs’ response must identify the amount of statutory damages Plaintiffs seek to recover

and must be supported by declarations, signed under penalty of perjury, providing all facts necessary for the Court to determine if Plaintiffs and their counsel satisfy the definition of a “high-frequency litigant” as provided by Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 425.55(b)(1)–(2). If Plaintiffs fail to file a response within 14 days after entry of this Order, the Court will decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over their Unruh Act claim, and the Unruh Act claim will be automatically dismissed without prejudice without further order of the Court.

Date: May 1, 2025



---

Stanley Blumenfeld, Jr.  
United States District Judge